

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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This is UNEVALUATED Information

USAF, NAVY reviews completed.

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. MUMMERT, [Hans]<sup>1</sup>, chief of  specialist group at Institute 49, was the only person who was not repatriated and who remained in the USSR.

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it was Soviet policy to retain the group chiefs in order that they might furnish guidance on further work by the Soviets.

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2.  three people who were employed at Institute 400 which was located at Oranienbaum. Dr. Ing. Anton SCHMIEDEK<sup>2</sup>, a theoretical mathematician and physicist; Dr. Edward KROCHMAN; and Ing. [Kurt] LAWITSCHKA. Of these three, only Dr. SCHMIEDEK returned to East Germany.  Dr. SCHMIEDEK's work at Institute 400 was connected with generation of high-frequency electrical impulses in water for torpedo guidance.

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Institute 400 was engaged in work concerning torpedo propulsion.  this institute, under the Shipbuilding Ministry, employed approximately 200 people. KROCHMAN and SCHMIEDEK had little to do with the Germans at Institute 49.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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3. The SKB (the Special Design Bureau) was another organization which existed in Leningrad. The Germans who worked in the SKB group lived in a housing development together with other Germans engaged in gas turbine research and development for shipboard use. The SKB was probably also under the Shipbuilding Ministry. The Germans [ ] employed in the SKB group are as follows:

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DETTKE  
 GRAZE<sup>3</sup>  
 KEPPEL Ernst  
 MENSSSEN Ernst  
 NATHAUS

SCHUMACHER Wilhelm  
 SZTATECZNY  
 TROMPKE Eberhard  
 WIMSENBERG Weisenburg, Weissenberg?

[ ]  
 NATHAUS was in jail. He had been sentenced to five years of hard labor upon returning from a business trip to the Urals. He was [ ] a philanderer, and his imprisonment may have been connected with his affinity for women.

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4. [ ] another group in Leningrad [ ] had come from Zeiss, Jena. This group included: Dr. Konrad KUEHNE from the design group at Jena; Dr. Georg KRESSE, a physicist; Rudolph DIETRICH, a designer of optical equipment; and Mr. Kurt JOHN, a specialist, [ ] on quartz. [ ] this Zeiss group is still in Leningrad.

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[ ] Originally there were about 80 Germans in this group, but most of them were repatriated. While employed in Leningrad, these Germans lived in Shemilovaka, a housing project of the Bolshevik Machine Factory. Shemilovaka was located in a suburb of the city. The place of employment was called Gomz, and was located near the Finnish Street railway station. Several former Zeiss employees also worked in a Soviet factory named Progress. Both of these groups were apparently engaged in the production of microscopic and photographic equipment.

5. Another group worked in the Wald Institute.<sup>4</sup> The personnel of this group included: Dr. Paul KOTOWSKI, Dr. Hans KAUFMANN, Dr. Karl GROSS, Hans KOTOWSKI (brother of Paul KOTOWSKI), Dr. Gerhard AMMON, and Dr. Helmut FUESSNER. These men were all telecommunications specialists. Dr. KOTOWSKI, presumably under Soviet sponsorship, wrote a technical book, Wireless Water Communication, which was printed by the Hirtzel Company in Leipzig.

1. [ ]  
 2. Comment. Possibly SCHMIDKE or SCHMIEDKE.  
 3. [ ]  
 4. Comment. Lesnoy Institute.

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